APPENDIX C. U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE LETTER and OTHER LETTERS



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BLOOMINGTON FIELD OFFICE (ES) 620 South Walker Street Bloomington, IN 47403-2121 (812) 334-4261 FAX (812) 334-4273

February 13, 2002

Mr. Robert Waltz Indiana DNR, Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology 402 West Washington Street, Room 290 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Mr. Waltz:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has reviewed your letter of January 22, 2002 regarding a gypsy moth treatment program for 11 sites in six Indiana counties (Allen, Elkhart, Kosciusko, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Whitley). We are submitting the following comments on the year 2002 program.

These comments have been prepared under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et. seq.) and are consistent with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Servic Mitigation Policy.

One of the proposed treatment methods, spraying with <u>Bacillus thuringensis</u> (Bt), is of concern for 2 federally endangered species of Lepidoptera in Indiana, the Karner blue butterfly (<u>Lycaeic melissa samueulis</u>) and Mitchell's satyr butterfly (<u>Neonympha mitchelii</u>). The known occurrences of these 2 endangered species are in the northern portions of Lake and Porter Counties (Karner blue), and isolated locations in LaPorte and LaGrange Counties (Mitchells satyr). Neither species is known to occur near the sites identified in your letter. Aerial sprayin of Bt will occur at three of the sites (Allen and LaPorte Counties), with two core areas to be sprayed at the Northbrook site. Ground application of Bt will occur in very small areas at 2 oth locations. The remainder of the sites will be treated with Disrupt II pheromone flakes, which a considered to be highly specific for gypsy moths with no adverse impacts on the federally listed butterflies, or with mass trapping of gypsy moths.

The Lamb's Chapel core treatment site is near the Springfield Fen State Nature Preserve, which is located just west of Wilhelm Road, about a mile west of the Bt spray area. While there are n federally endangered/threatened species records at the Nature Preserve, a survey there last year found 8 species of state-threatened butterflies and moths, along with 17 other species designate as "rare". Since the Bt spray area is almost a mile away, these lepidopterans should not be adversely affected as long as the wind is not blowing toward the nature preserve during sprayin

We recommend that you consult with Mr. Lee Casebeer of the DNR Division of Nature Preserves for more information regarding this issue.

Other Endangered Species

The proposed treatment sites are within the range of the federally endangered Indiana bat (<u>Myotis sodalis</u>), and federally threatened bald eagle (<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>) and copperbelly watersnake (<u>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</u>). Based on previous studies the most common food item of Indiana bats is moths, therefore extensive elimination of a broad range of Lepidopteran species has the potential to adversely affect the Indiana bat's food base. Given the very limited range of the current program and the specificity of the pheromone treatment, the proposed project is not likely to adversely affect these listed species.

This precludes the need for further consultation on this project as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. If, however, new information on endangered species at the site becomes available or if project plans are changed significantly, please contact our office for further consultation.

Additional correspondence from Mr. Phillip Marshall indicates that Dimilin treatments may be used instead of Bt and mating disruption pheromones in the future, and possibly also this year. We do not have enough information on Dimilin to make a thorough evaluation at this point, however we are aware that there have been previous concerns regarding large-scale spraying of Dimilin due to affects on non-target insects, and on biota higher in the food chain which forage upon insects (e.g. migratory birds and bats). Prior to use of this substance we would need additional coordination to evaluate potential wildlife impacts.

For further discussion, please contact Mike Litwin at (812) 334-4261 ext. 205.

Sincerely yours,

Scott E. Pruitt
Field Supervisor

cc: Steve Jose, Indiana Division of Fish and Wildlife, Indianapolis, IN USFWS, Warsaw, IN Phillip Marshall, IDNR, PO Box 218, Vallonia, IN 47281

Frank O'Bannon, Governor Larry D. Macklin, Director



Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Nature Preserves 402 W. Washington St., Rm. W-267 Indianapolis, IN 46204

March 27, 2002

Robert D. Waltz Div. of Entomology & Plant Pathology 402 W. Washington St., Rm. W-290 Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Bob:

I have reviewed the 2002 Gypsy Moth Treatment Sites for Laporte County and elsewhere as it pertains to threatened and endangered species which could possibly be affected by the treatment. I note that one treatment site in Laporte County is within a mile of Springfield Fen Nature Preserve, a state owned property, which is known to provide habitat for several species of rare butterflies and moths.

After reviewing the plans, it is the position of the Division of Nature Preserves that treatment actions done according to the plan will have no negative impacts on the rare species of butterflies and moths at Springfield Fen.

Sincerely,

Lee A. Casebere

Division of Nature Preserves

Cc: Phil Marshall

Indiana Department of Natural Resources Memorandum

DATE: April 10, 2002

TO: Bob Waltz, Director

Gayle R. Jansen, Entomologist Supervisor Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology

FROM: Mike Neyer, Director

Christie Kiefer, Environmental Coordinator

Environmental Unit, Division of Water

Re: DNR #9554 - Gypsy Moth Treatments; Allen, Elkhart, Kosciusko, LaPorte, Whitley and St. Joseph Counties

The Environmental Unit has coordinated an environmental review of the above referenced project per your request. Our unit offers the following comments for your information.

The Natural Heritage Program's data indicate that there are five (5) protected/managed properties located within the proposed treatment sites. At the Lamb's Chapel site, there are two (2) IDNR Nature Preserves properties, including Springfield Fen/Galena Marsh and Robinson Lake. At the Northbrook site, there are two (2) Nature Conservancy Nature Preserves, including Barker Woods and Stockwell Woods. Finally, the National Park Service, Pinhook Bog Unit is partially included at the Jongkind site. These comments are in addition to any previous comments provided by the Division of Nature Preserves regarding this project.

The proposed activity will not adversely impact any state or federally endangered vertebrate, mollusc or crustacean.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service in this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact Christie Kiefer, Environmental Coordinator at 232-8163 if we can be of further assistance.





Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology 402 W. Washington Street, W274 Indianapolis, JN 46204-2739 Phone 317-232-1646 Fax 317-232-0693 dhpa@dnr.state.in.us



March 28, 2002

Gayle R. Jansen
Entomologist Supervisor
Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology
Department of Natural Resources
402 West Washington Street Room W290
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Federal Agency: Department of Agriculture

Re: Gypsy moth eradication program

Dear Ms. Jansen:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has conducted an analysis of the materials dated and received by the Indiana SHPO on March 21, 2002, for the above indicated project in Allen, Elkhart Koscuisko, LaPorte, St. Joseph and Whitley counties, Indiana.

Based upon the documentation available at Indiana SHPO, we have not identified any historic buildings, structures, districts, objects, or archaeological resources listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register within the probable area of potential effects that would be adversely affected by the program.

At this time, it would be appropriate for the Department of Agriculture to analyze the information that has been gathered from the Indiana SHPO, the general public, and any other consulting parties and make the necessary determinations and findings. Refer to the following comments for guidance:

- If the Department of Agriculture believes that a determination of "no historic properties affected" accurately reflects its assessment, then it shall provide documentation of its finding as set forth in 36 C.F.R. § 800.11 to the Indiana SHPO, notify all consulting parties, and make the documentation available for public inspection (36 C.F.R.§§ 800.4[d][1] and 800.2[d][2]).
- 2) If, on the other hand, the Department of Agriculture finds that an historic property may be affected, then it shall notify the Indiana SHPO, the public and all consulting parties of its finding and seek views on effects in accordance with 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4(d)(2) and 800.2(d)(2). Thereafter, the Department of Agriculture may proceed to apply the criteria of adverse effect and determine whether the

Gayle R. Jansen March 28, 2002 Page 2

project will result in a "no adverse effect" or an "adverse effect" in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.5.

We look forward to receiving notice of the Department of Agriculture's findings.

A copy of the revised 36 C.F.R. Part 800 that went into effect on January 11, 2001, may be found on the Internet at www.achp.gov for your reference. If you have questions about our comments, please call our office at (317) 232-1646. Questions about archaeological issues should be directed to Bill Mangold. Questions about buildings or structures should be directed to Karie A. Brudis.

Very truly yours,

John R. Goss

State Historic Preservation Officer

JRG:KAB:WLM:wlm

cc: Department of Agriculture

Date: 04/17/2002

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Page 1 of 2

Integrated Pest Management

Proposal: INDU-2002-013

Region: GLSO - GREAT LAKES SSO

State: IN - INDIANA

Proposal Created:

04/15/2002

Last Updated: 04/16/2002

Submitted for Review:

04/15/2002

Status: CONCUR

Official: MIKE GALLAGHER

Status Assigned:

04/16/2002

Pest 1:

GYPSY MOTH

Pest 2:

<NONE SELECTED>

Pest 3:

<NONE SELECTED>

Type:

OTHER

Herbicide:

NOT APPLICABLE

Product Name:

DISRUPT II

Product EPA Number:

8730-55

Manufacturer:

HERCON

Purpose: FOREST PROTECTION

Method: AERIAL Primary Site: FOREST

Secondary Site: <NONE SELECTED>

Start Month: JUNE

End Month: JULY

Acres: 100,00000000

Square Feet: 4,356,000.0000

Will this pesticide be applied to a cultural zone?

Name of cultural manager coordinated with: Will this pesticide be applied to a natural zone?

Will the pesticide be applied to a special zone? Will this pesticide be applied to a developed zone?

Are any of the pests to be managed exotic species? Will multiple applications be required during the year?

Was the application of the pesticide approved last year? Is the product classified by EPA a 'restricted user'?

Is there potential impact on Threatened/Endangered species? Will lthe pesticide be applied to a body of water?

Does the park munitor population trends of the pest(s)? Is there an established population threshold?

Have non-chemical control methods been attempted?

RANDY KNUTSON

Y Y

N N

N

N

N Y Y

Date: 04/17/2002

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Integrated Pest Management

Page 2 of 2

Proposal: INDU-2002-013

Region: GLSO - GREAT LAKES SSO

State: IN - INDIANA

Year of last approved IPM plan: 1985

IPM Contact: RANDY KNUTSON

Phone: 219-926-7561

Was this product applied during the previous year? N

Does the value in the Amount Applied box represent the total product applied during the proposed year?

Unit: <NONE SELECTED> Amount Applied: 0,0000

Actual area treated:

Acres 0.00000000

Square Feet 0.0000

Active Ingredients

Code Name Convert Applied

PHEROMONE .17 <NA>

Notes/Memo

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources is coordinating the spraying. They have completed an environmental assessment. They will be spraying several areas, but only about 100 acres of NPS land will be sprayed.